

shocks were felt throughout the day, and shocks are reported on every day up to August 30. At 10 p.m. on September 2, a very sharp and severe shock was felt. It is said, though this has probably no direct connection with the earthquake, that the disturbance was followed by extreme heat, which lasted, at any rate, to the end of the month.

At Kashgar a good number of walls, made of sun-dried bricks, were knocked down, but masonry buildings do not seem to have suffered; sixteen deaths are said to have occurred through falling of houses. In the Artush district, to the north of Kashgar, the damage was much greater; nearly all the houses—presumably built of sun-dried brick—are said to have collapsed, and 667 deaths are known, besides more than 1000 persons severely injured. In Russian territory north of the Tian Shan range the shock appears to have been less violent, and it is reported that the damage done at Narin and Atbashi was not great. In the opposite direction the shock was felt at Yarkand, whence three shocks are reported to have been felt between 9 and 10 a.m. Some damage was done to the city wall and some private buildings; two children were killed by walls falling on them.

These particulars are sufficient to show that the earthquake was one of the first order of magnitude. Yarkand and Narin, at both of which it was destructive, are about 240 miles apart in a straight line, but are not sufficient to determine with certainty the position of the epicentre. This was evidently either to the east-north-east of Kashgar or more probably to the west-north-west among the mountains of the Alai Tian Shan range. It may consequently be taken that this earthquake, which will probably never be the subject of a detailed study, originated in about lat. 40° N., long. 74° E. of Greenwich.

Calcutta.

R. D. OLDHAM.

#### Lectures on Anthropology and Ethnology.

THE letter of "Anthropotamist" in your issue of October 30 ought to meet with general approval.

In mentioning the educational institutions at which anthropology and ethnology are taught, your correspondent has entirely omitted London.

May I point out that courses of lectures in these subjects have been established at this college for the past two years, and have been attended by upwards of thirty students? Of these, two have previously contributed papers to the *Philosophical Transactions* and *Biometrika* dealing with questions of physical anthropology, while a third is the author of a volume treating of one phase of ethnology. It may be fairly claimed that to this college belongs the credit of being a pioneer in the systematic teaching of this subject in London.

H. W. MARETT TIMS.

Bedford College for Women (University of London),  
November 2.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

THE following memorandum has been issued by the treasurer of the Royal Society:—

The Royal Society has been engaged continuously during the past forty years in cataloguing the various scientific papers which have been issued in all parts of the world since the beginning of the last century. The original scheme of the Catalogue of Scientific Papers provided that the papers should be catalogued only under the names of their respective authors arranged alphabetically. This "Authors' Catalogue" has now been carried down to the end of 1883, and comprises twelve quarto volumes.

More recently it has been decided to prepare also a subject index of the same papers, that is to say, a catalogue in which the papers are indexed according to the subject-matter of which they treat. Considerable progress has been made with this subject index, though nothing has as yet been published.

The expense of this work has been very large; since, although a great amount of gratuitous labour has been readily given by Fellows of the Society, it has been necessary to employ a considerable permanent salaried

staff upon the preparation of the copy for the press. At first the printing and publication were undertaken by H.M. Stationery Office, the Treasury having determined that the Catalogue should be printed at the public expense. In coming to this conclusion, the Lords of the Treasury stated that they had regard "to the importance of the work with reference to the promotion of scientific knowledge generally, to the high authority of the source from whence it came, and to the labour gratuitously given by members of the Royal Society for its production." This arrangement, however, came to an end after the publication of the first eight volumes. The Treasury, in 1889, informed the Society that the Catalogue could no longer be printed and published by the Stationery Office. The unsold volumes were, however, handed over to the Society, and Parliament voted a sum of 1000*l.* to assist the Society in continuing the printing and publication. The four subsequent volumes have been printed and published by the Cambridge University Press, which has received subsidies from the Society for this purpose and receives the sums arising from sales.

The total sum expended by the Society upon the Catalogue down to the end of June last has been 14,790*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Towards this expenditure a donation of 2000*l.* was made by Dr. Ludwig Mond in 1892. Sums amounting to 524*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* have been received as the proceeds of sales of the volumes handed over to the Royal Society by the Stationery Office, and, as already stated, 1000*l.* has been received from the Treasury. The Council has also hitherto devoted the income of the Handley fund (which they have power to apply as they may deem best for the advancement of science) towards defraying the cost of producing the Catalogue. The total sum received from this source has been 2394*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* A sum of 341*l.* 11*s.*, arising from money invested until actually required, has also been available for the same purpose. These pecuniary aids amount in all to 6260*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* As will be seen, they have not been nearly sufficient to meet the whole cost, and the Society has been compelled to make up the balance of 8529*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* out of its general income.

As it became obvious that to continue permanently to prepare and publish catalogues of the ever-increasing stream of scientific literature was wholly beyond the means of the Society, the Council took steps to obtain international cooperation in this great work. Such co-operation has happily been secured, and the cataloguing of the scientific literature of the present century is now in the hands of an international council. The Royal Society has, however, incurred large special responsibilities in connection with the matter, having undertaken, *inter alia*, to act as the publishers of the Catalogue, and also to advance the capital required to start the enterprise.

The International Catalogue is concerned only with the scientific literature appearing after the commencement of the present century. The Royal Society's Catalogue, as already stated, is at present carried down to the end of the year 1883 only, and the subject index for that period is but partially dealt with. The foreign delegates, assembled to consider the establishment of the international council, expressed their sense of the great importance of the Royal Society's Catalogue and of the obligations which men of science in all countries were under to the Society for having undertaken it. They also expressed the hope that the Society would complete the Catalogue up to the close of the last century, so as to bring it into line with the International Catalogue.

In order to complete the Catalogue, it will be necessary to prepare and publish a catalogue of authors for the seventeen years 1883-1900, and to complete and publish the subject index for the whole of the past century. The Council of the Royal Society are satisfied that this work must be done, and have not felt justified

in refusing to undertake it. They have accordingly commenced operations, and it is hoped that the copy may be produced ready for the press in about five years. Owing to the enormous increase in the number of scientific publications at the close of the last century, it is estimated that to complete the Catalogue and to subsidise a publisher for undertaking the printing and publication, he retaining the proceeds of the sale, will cost at least £2,000/-.

The question now arises whether the funds of the Royal Society ought to continue to be burdened with any part of this expense. The activity and responsibilities of the Society have greatly increased in recent years, and it is much straitened by its inability to increase its expenditure, either on its own establishment or in other directions, owing to the incessant demands of the Catalogue. The Council consider that the time has now come for them to appeal to those who are in a position to afford substantial financial assistance, to enable them to complete this great undertaking without devoting any part of their funds, so sorely needed for other purposes, to this object. They are thankful to be able to announce that Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., has been so impressed with the importance of the Catalogue, with the necessity for producing the subject index of the scientific literature of the past century so far as possible in the same complete form as that adopted by the International Council for the literature of the present century, and with the justice of the view that the Royal Society ought for the future to be relieved of the cost of producing the Catalogue, that he has most generously added to his previous gift of £200/- the munificent donation of £600/-, payable in four annual instalments of £150/-.

The President and Council have also much pleasure in stating that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, fully appreciating the value of the Society's undertaking and the claims that it has on the liberality of those who, though not Fellows of the Society, are interested in the promotion of natural knowledge, has contributed the handsome sum of £1000/- towards its accomplishment. They venture to hope that others may be willing to contribute towards a fund to provide for the total cost of this national work.

November, 1902.

#### THE BERLIN TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

THE Congress on Tuberculosis, which has recently concluded its sittings in Berlin, was instituted under the auspices of the Central International Organisation for the Prevention of Consumption, which is itself an outcome of the international congresses which have met during recent years in Paris, Berlin, Naples and London. An international association of this kind is to some extent a new departure and is not without political significance; its analogue may be found in the international systems at present existing for meteorological observations. Heretofore international co-operation against disease has been confined to sudden outbreaks of the more virulent epidemic maladies. It must be the sincere hope of every philanthropist that the result of this organisation may be the complete annihilation of one of the most potent and widespread causes of disease in existence.

The dissemination of tuberculosis was naturally one of the subjects which engaged the attention of the Congress. It is now recognised that tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and therefore that it is preventable. One of the chief sources of infection is the sputa of consumptive patients. In this connection much has been done recently to check the habit of indiscriminate spitting in public places. At the present time in Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and some other towns, it is a penal

offence to spit on the corporation trams, and the Glamorganshire County Council has made a bye-law to the effect that spitting on the floor of public carriages, churches or other public buildings is punishable by a fine not exceeding 5/-.

Another point of interest brought to light by the Congress was the growth during recent years of provision for consumptive patients in sanatoria. This has occurred through new hospitals being built and old ones being enlarged. As a marked instance of the latter, the Mount Vernon Hospital at Hampstead may be quoted. Four years ago there was accommodation at this hospital for fifty patients; when the present building operations are complete there will be accommodation for two hundred and fifty. At the present time in the United Kingdom there are, however, only about 1000 beds for poor patients and about 1200 for paying patients.

The question of the compulsory notification of tuberculosis and the disinfection by the municipal authorities after deaths from tubercular disease was also discussed. The opinion seemed generally in favour of compulsory notification, which already exists in Norway. An interesting paper was read on the subject of dispensaries for consumptives, which have been founded in Belgium. They are supported by private societies with the aid of town councils. The patients receive food, coal, clothes, bedding, antiseptics, lodging, disinfection every three months, and family washing every week.

Perhaps the most interesting item in the proceedings of the Congress was Prof. Koch's address upon the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to man. This authority maintains the thesis he enunciated in London last year, that the meat and milk of tuberculous cattle are very rarely, if ever, the sources of tuberculous infection to the human subject. In this connection Prof. Koch laid special emphasis on the fact that though for more than a year past he had received official reports of all tuberculous cases coming under the notice of the German hospitals and the professors of pathology at German universities, no undoubtedly case of primary tuberculous infection of the intestines had occurred. He also drew attention to the fact that most drastic measures would be required if the meat and milk of tuberculous cattle were condemned as food, and that such an action would cause a great increase in the price of these foods, which would be to the detriment of the community.

F. W. T.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY AND GOVERNMENT IN THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.<sup>1</sup>

IF the population of British East Africa, or even of the Uganda Protectorate only, can furnish as many anthropological problems as that of the little corner of the country between the north-eastern horn of Lake Victoria Nyanza and Mount Elgon, it is quite time that a scientific collection of the facts were commenced. Mr. Hobley's "Ethnological Survey" deals only with a district about 120 miles long by 60 or 70 miles wide. He enumerates within this area four distinct races, or at least peoples of four stocks, beside a number of miscellaneous tribes whose racial connections are at present unknown. It is obvious that with such a wealth of material a work of 95 imperial octavo pages must simply be of a preliminary character.

The only stocks with which the author attempts to deal in detail are the Bantu Kavirondo, interesting as being "practically the most northerly representatives of the Bantu race," the Ja-luo, a Nilotic people, and the Nandi and allied tribes, conjectured to be a mixture of

<sup>1</sup> "Eastern Uganda: an Ethnological Survey." By C. W. Hobley, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Sub-commissioner Uganda Protectorate. Occasional Papers, No. 1. (Published by the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1902.) Price 10s.